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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1837.

[WHOLE No. 128.]

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Morning Post.

RANSOM CLARK.

AN OBJECT OF PROMPT CHARITY.—There is now in this city a severely wounded United States soldier, the *only survivor* of the unfortunate Major Dade's detachment, which was massacred by the Indians in Florida. The detachment consisted of one hundred and seventeen men, and the enemy amounted to at least between nine and ten hundred. The soldier's name is RANSOM CLARK, a native of Livingston, N. York, and now 25 years of age. The following is the Surgeon's certificate for a pension, which is only eight dollars per month, and utterly insufficient for his maintenance :—

"I hereby certify that, by satisfactory evidence and accurate examination, it appears that on the 28th day of December, 1835, at Dade's Battle-Ground, near the Outhlacoochee, in the Territory of East Florida, Ransom Clark, a private in company "B," of the second regiment of the United States Artillery, *while actually in the line of his duty*, was severely wounded in the right shoulder, forever depriving him of the use of the right arm—also in the right thigh—in the right arm, above the elbow—also in the right temple, and in the back—and is, therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, totally disabled from obtaining his subsistence.

"Given at Fort Brooks, East Florida, the twenty-ninth day of April, 1836.

JOHN M. CUYLER."

In addition to the above, we would state, that we have had an interview with the unfortunate Clark, at the Exchange, and in the presence of some gentlemen examined the wounds which are referred to in the above certificate. The ball which entered his shoulder still remains in him, having, as often occurs in similar cases, traversed obliquely downwards, to the region of the lungs, where it remains stationary, and must, at no distant day, cause his death.

This last wound he received while lying on his side, and discharging his musket over a small breast-work. The blood spouted from his mouth in a torrent, and he became insensible. He was stripped by the savages, and left for dead. The first proof he had that the ball was in his lungs, was the throwing up, by the agency of an emetic, a piece of his coat, carried in by the ball. All that can now be done for the poor fellow, is to make his descent to the grave as easy and comfortable as it is in the power of patriotic benevolence to render it.

NARRATIVE OF RANSOM CLARK.—*The sole surviving soldier engaged in Major Dade's battle with the Indians, near the Outhlacoochee, in East Florida, Dec. 28, 1835.*—On Monday we took down from the unfortunate Clark's lips the following account of the bloody engagement in which he received his wounds :

"Our detachment, consisting of 117 men, under command of Major Dade, started from Fort Brook, Tampa Bay, on the 23d of December, and arrived at the scene of action about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. It was on the edge of a pond, three miles from the spot where we had bivouacked on the night previous. The pond was surrounded by tall grass brush, and small trees. A moment before we were surprised, Maj. Dade said to us—'We have now got through all danger—keep up good heart, and when we get to Fort King, I'll give you three days for Christmas.'

"At this time we were in a path, or trail, on the border of the pond, and the first notice that we received of the presence of the enemy, was the discharge of a rifle by their Chief, as a signal to commence their attack. The pond was on our right, and the Indians were scattered round, in a semicircle, on our left, in the rear, and in advance—reaching at the two latter points to the edge of the pond ; but leaving an opening for our entrance on the path, and a similar opening at the other extremity, for the egress of our advanced guard, which was permitted to pass through without being fired on, and of course unconscious of the ambuscade through which they had marched. At the time of the attack, this guard was about a quarter of a mile in advance, the main body following in columns, two deep. The Chief's rifle was followed by a general discharge from his men, and Major Dade, Captain Fraser, and Lieut. Mudge, together with several non-commissioned officers and privates, were brought down by the first volley. Our rear guard had a six pounder, which, as soon as possible, was hauled up, and brought to bear upon the ground occupied by the unseen enemy, secreted among the grass, brush, and trees. The discharge of the cannon checked, and made them fall back, for about half an hour. About twelve of us advanced, and brought in our wounded and arms, leaving the dead. Among the wounded was Lieut. Mudge, who was speechless. We set him up against a tree, and he was found there two months after, when Gen. Gaines sent a detachment to bury the bodies of our soldiers. All hands then commenced throwing up a triangular breast-work of logs, but just as we had raised it about two feet, the Indians returned, and renewed the engagement. A part of our troops fought within the breast-work, and a part outside. I remained outside till I received a ball in my right arm, and another near my right temple, which came out at the top of my head. I next received a shot in my thigh, which brought me down on my side, and I then got into the breast-work. We gave them forty-nine discharges from the cannon, and while loading for the fiftieth—the last shot we had—our match went out. The Indians chiefly levelled at the men who worked the cannon. In the mean time the main body of our troops kept up a general fire with musketry.

The loss of the enemy must have been very great, because we never fired until we had fixed upon our men, but the cannon was necessarily fired at random, as only two or three Indians appeared together. When the firing commenced, the advanced guard wheeled, and in returning to the main body were entirely cut up. The battle lasted till about four in the afternoon, and I was about the last one who handled a gun, while lying on my side. At the close, I received a shot in my right shoulder, which passed into my lungs—the blood gushed out of my mouth in a stream, and, dropping my musket, I rolled over on my face. The Indians then entered the breast-work, but found not one man standing to defend it. They secured the arms, ammunition, and the cannon, and despatched such of our fallen soldiers as they supposed still to be alive. Their negroes then came in to strip the dead. I had by this time somewhat revived, and a negro, who observed that I was not dead, took up a musket and shot me in the top of the shoulder, and the ball came out at my back. After firing, he said, 'There, damn you, take that.' He then stripped me of every thing but my shirt.

"The enemy then disappeared to the left of the pond, and, through weakness and apprehension, I remained still till about nine o'clock at night. I then commenced crawling on my knees and left hand. As

I was crawling over the dead, I put my hand on one man, who felt different from the rest—he was warm and limber. I roused him up, and found it was De Courcy, an Englishman, and the son of a British officer, resident in Canada. I told him that it was best for us to attempt to travel, as the danger appeared to be over, and we might fall in with some assistance. As he was only wounded in the side and arm, he could walk a little. We got along as well as we could that night—continued on till next noon, when, on a rising ground, we observed an Indian ahead, on horseback, loading his rifle. We agreed that he should go on one side of the road and I on the other. The Indian took after De Courcy, and I heard the discharge of a rifle. This gave me time to crawl into a *hammock* and hide away. The Indian soon returned with his arms and legs covered with blood, having, no doubt, according to custom, cut De Courcy to pieces after bringing him down with his rifle.

"He came riding through the brush in pursuit of me, and approached within ten feet; but gave up the search. I then resumed my route back to Fort Brooke—crawled and limped through the nights and forenoons, and slept in the brush during the middle of the day, with no other nourishment than cold water. I got to Fort Brooke on the evening of the fifth day; and in five months afterwards was discharged as a pensioner at eight dollars per month. The doctor attributes my not dying of my wounds to the circumstance that I bled a great deal, and did not partake of any solid food during the first five days.

"Two other soldiers, by the name of Thomas and Sprague, also came in afterwards. Although badly wounded, they ascended a tree, and thus escaped the enemy on the evening of battle. They joined another expedition, two months after, but before their wounds were healed, and soon died of them."

Up to the present time, nearly all Clark's pension has been absorbed by the expenses of the medical attendance which his condition has required.

From the Sailor's Magazine.

APPEAL OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

THE important question, shall we strike the Bethel Flag? must very soon be settled by the churches and by the Christian community in our land. The American Seamen's Friend Society has been struggling onward nearly ten years, never fully sustained, and at some times left in distressing difficulty. The Executive Committee have made known the wants of the society, by preaching in the churches where the door was opened, by sending agents through the land, by issuing circulars, and by appeals in the public papers. Still their wants have been unsupplied. In making up their accounts for the year just closed, it is found that the receipts have fallen off to a very large amount compared with the former year, while more than four thousand dollars was due to the Treasurer on the current account. On making an estimate of the amount necessary to be raised to meet the expenses of the coming year, it is found that at least sixteen thousand dollars must be realized; and when we consider that not much more than half that sum was raised last year, and that too with agents constantly in the field, have we any reason to believe that with the present difficulties in the country, and the unexampled revulsion of all mercantile affairs, we can raise double the money that we did last year? The case has seemed to the Executive Committee a plain one, and they felt themselves called on at once to reduce their expenses. They have accordingly selected those points where the recall of a Chaplain would be attended with the least evil, or where the work could be taken up again with the most readiness. Canton was now destitute of a Chaplain, and is therefore discontinued as one of our stations for the present. The Chaplains at Rio Janeiro and Marseilles are recalled, those efforts hav-

ing but just commenced, and nothing permanent done. Smyrna is also struck from the list, there being many missionary brethren at that place, who, it is hoped, will pay some attention to the sailors. Some aid allowed to Calcutta will also be withheld after the present year. The plan for building a Mariner's church in New Orleans is postponed, and a negotiation is on foot with the friends of the cause there, respecting the farther employment of a Chaplain at that place under present circumstances. Perhaps it may be thought this is hasty, and that we should have made known our situation before acting in this summary way. We answer, that we have published our wants to the people repeatedly, but have received no adequate response, generally, in the country. As the almoners of public bounty, we feel bound to expend no more than the benefactions of the people place at our disposal, and when these resources fail, we must of course reduce our operations. The Committee have in this brief manner made a frank disclosure of their proceedings at this trying juncture in their affairs, and the reasons on which these proceedings were founded. We shall rejoice again to open the chapels where they are now closed, and to increase our labors to an extent far greater than we have ever yet proceeded, as soon as there is any fair prospect that we shall be sustained. We are persuaded that a very little exertion, if all the churches would make that exertion, would abundantly suffice to supply the wants of our society. We trust that exertion will be made, and that this our appeal will not have been made in vain.

On behalf of the Executive Committee:

A. VAN SINDEREN, *President.*

J. GREENLEAF, *Cor. Sec.*

New York, May 23, 1837

A FEMALE DUELLIST.

The Dutchess d'Abrantes is publishing in parts, "The Lives and Portraits of celebrated Women," from which we make a selection never before seen in this country. It is an account of one *Doña Catalina de Eranso*, the Nun-ensign, who seems rather a fiend than a "celebrated woman." The adventures of the Nun-ensign—so called from her habiting herself in the military uniform—are so curious as to partake of the appearance of romance, though it is stated that the documents which prove her existence and extraordinary adventures are numerous and authentic.—This strange being was, it appears, born at Sebastian, in 1585. She was compelled to take the veil, but made her escape from the convent, and, having assumed male attire for the purpose of avoiding capture her real sex was not discovered till the lapse of many years, during which she fought with great bravery as a soldier in the New World, and was promoted to the rank of Ensign. Her violent temper led her into many scrapes, and she committed several murders—but ultimately obtained her pardon both from King and Pope, and died in obscurity. From the history of this daring Amazon, we extract the following *murder duel*:—

The Nun-ensign loved play with a sort of frenzy; and the violence of her temper rendered her disgusting to those who only sought amusement in it. She was therefore dreaded in the gaming house, which she always made a point of visiting whenever she arrived in a town in which any existed. One day after her return to La Concepcion she was losing. A dispute arose about a throw; the banker wanted to speak, but she ordered him to be silent. He replied in a word so insulting that Catalina became frantic with rage. "Dare to repeat that word," said she. The unhappy man did so, and had scarcely uttered it ere Catalina's sword was buried in his heart. At this moment, a young and noble Castilian, Don Francisco Paraga, auditor general of Chili, entered the room. With the authority of his rank and office, he ordered the ensign to leave the house. Catalina cast a glance of bitter contempt at him, and made no other reply than to

draw her dagger,—her sword still reeking with the blood of the unfortunate banker. Don Francisco repeated his order in a louder and more commanding voice, and at the same time seized Catalina by the upper part of her doublet, in order to enforce her obedience. As she felt his hand touch her bosom, she for a moment became an indignant woman; but the stern and cruel soldier soon avenged the outraged female. Raising her left arm, she stabbed Don Francisco in the face, and her dagger penetrated through his two cheeks. Then brandishing her sword and dagger, and casting a terrible look around the room, she sprang upon the stairs and disappeared before the terrified spectators could summon resolution to stop her.

But though Catalina had succeeded in getting out of the house, she knew that the vengeance of the man she had wounded would be dreadful. She fully understood her situation, and the moment her fury was appeased, perceived the full extent of the danger she had brought upon herself. There was only one mode of averting it; that was to seek the sanctuary of the cathedral and thence retire to the adjoining convent of San Francisco. She had scarcely reached her asylum, when the governor arrived, surrounded by his soldiers—and Catalina was blockaded six months. It seemed no doubt singular to her alone, who knew herself to be an apostate nun—that she should be thus besieged in a monastery, not for violation of her first vows, but for having killed two men with her woman's hand and her tiger's heart.

She had a friend in her regiment, Don Juan de Silva, ensign of another company. One day he came to her; she was walking alone and sad under the gloomy arcades of the church, uttering blasphemies against the seclusion which was becoming insupportable to her. Don Juan had just had a quarrel of so serious a nature, that the satisfaction he required could not be deferred till to-morrow, but was to have been given at 11 o'clock the same night,—the rising of the moon, the two adversaries were to meet in a wood at a short distance from the ramparts. "But I have no seconds," said Don Juan, "and I am come to request you will perform that office for me." The nun started at the appeal: this confidence in her courage sent a thrill through her heart. But a cloud suddenly passed her brow—a thought had come between her and her friend—she frowned as she looked at Don Juan with suspicion—she thought he wanted to betray her.

"Why fight beyond the walls, and at such an hour?" said she, fixing upon his countenance those eyes which always sparkled with a flame of the darkest ferocity. Don Juan made no reply. From her look and tone of her voice, he had guessed her suspicions.

"Alonzo!" he said at length, "since you refuse your services, I will go unattended; for I have confidence in no one but you."

"I will go; I will attend you!" cried Catalina.

The clock of the convent had just struck ten, when Juan came to fetch her. Both were wrapped in large brown *capas*, under which they carried their swords, whilst the *sombrero* concealed their faces.

"These precautions would be more necessary at any other time," observed Catalina, as they both continually stumbled from the darkness of the night.

The moon had not yet risen; the sky was overcast, the weather stormy, and not a star to be seen. They found Don Juan's adversary, with his second, waiting for them. He who was to fight with Don Juan was a knight of St. Jago, named Don Francisco de Rojas. The moment he perceived them coming towards him, he advanced to the skirt of the wood, took off his cloak and *sombrero*, and, addressing Don Juan, observed, that all reconciliation between them was impossible, they had better not waste in useless words, the time which might be more advantageously employed in the work of vengeance. Don Juan bowed in silent acquiescence, drew his sword, and the com-

bat began. Meanwhile the two seconds on the skirt of the wood, and close to the combatants, took care of the *capas* and *sombreros*, concealing however, their faces from each other, which Catalina seemed most anxious to do. They would, perhaps, have quitted each other without recognition, had not Catalina, on seeing Don Juan receive a wound and stagger, cried out, "That was the blow of a base and cowardly traitor!"

"Thou liest!" replied the second of Don Francisco de Rojas.

Catalina approached the stranger with her dagger in her hand: in an instant, two blades of steel sparkled in the shade; and the silence of the forest, which had been interrupted by the strife of the two principals only, was broken in upon by a deadly combat, arising from no other cause than the insatiable thirst of a woman for blood. Scarcely were the hostile weapons opposed to each other, ere Don Francisco's friend fell mortally wounded. He asked for a priest. On hearing the agonized cry of her victim, Catalina's heart became vulnerable for the first time. She thought she knew the voice; and, leaning over the dying man, she recognized, by the uncertain light of the moon, which had just risen, features which struck her with horror and remorse.

"Who are you then?" she asked, as if reproaching her victim with the crime she had just committed.

"Captain Michael de Erasno," replied the dying man.

The unhappy woman had killed her brother!

INTERVIEW BETWEEN CHARLES II. AND WILLIAM PENN, 1680.—When William Penn was about to sail from England to Pennsylvania, he went to take leave of the King, and the following conversation occurred. 'Well friend William,' said Charles, 'I have sold you a noble province in North America, but still I suppose you have no thought of going thither yourself.' 'Yes I have,' replied William, 'and I am just come to bid thee farewell.' 'What! venture yourself among the savages of North America? Why man, what security have you that you will not be in their war-kettle in two hours after setting foot on their shores?' 'The best security in the world,' replied Penn. 'I doubt that, friend William; I have no idea of any security against those cannibals but in a regiment of good soldiers, with their muskets and bayonets; and mind, I tell you before hand, that with all my good will for you and your family, to whom I am under obligations, I will not send a single soldier with you.' 'I want none of thy soldiers,' answered William, 'I depend on something better than thy soldiers.' The King wished to know what it was. 'Why, I depend on themselves—on their own moral sense—even that grace of God which bringeth salvation, and which hath appeared unto all men.' 'I fear, friend William, that that grace has never appeared to the Indians of North America.' 'Why not to them as well as to others?' 'If it had appeared to them,' said the King, 'they would hardly have treated my subjects so barbarously as they have done.' 'That is no proof to the contrary, friend Charles. Thy subjects were the aggressors. When thy subjects first went to North America, they found these people the fondest and kindest creatures in the world. Every day they would anxiously watch for them to come on shore, and hasten to meet them, and feast them with their best fish, and venison, and corn, which was all they possessed. In return for the hospitality of the savages, as we call them, thy subjects, who term themselves Christians, seized upon their country and rich hunting grounds for farms for themselves! Now, is it to be wondered at that these much injured people should have been driven to desperation by such injustice; and that, burning with revenge, they should have committed some excesses?' 'Well, then, I hope, friend William, you will not complain when they come to treat you in the same manner.' 'I am

not afraid of it,' said Penn. 'Aye! how will you avoid it? You mean to get their hunting grounds too, I suppose?' 'Yes, but not by driving these poor people from them.' 'No, indeed; how then will you get their lands?' 'I mean to buy their lands of them.' 'Buy their lands of them? Why man, you have already bought them of me.' 'Yes, I know I have, and at a dear rate too; but I did it only to get thy good will, not that I thought thou hadst any right to their lands; no friend Charles, no right at all: what right hadst thou to their land?' 'Why, the right of discovery; the right which the Pope and all Christian Kings have agreed to give one another.' 'The right of discovery! A strange kind of right indeed. Now, suppose, friend Charles, some canoe loads of those Indians, crossing the sea and discovering the island of Great Britain, were to claim it as their own, and set it up for sale over thy head, what wouldst thou think of them?' 'Why, why,' replied Charles, 'I must confess I should think it a peace of great impertinence in them.' 'Well then, how canst thou, a Christian and a Christian prince too, do that which thou utterly condemnest in these people whom thou callest savages? Yes, friend Charles, and suppose again that these Indians, on thy refusal to give up thy island of Great Britain, were to make war on thee, and have weapons more destructive than thine, were to destroy many of thy subjects, and drive the rest away, wouldst thou not think it horribly cruel?' The King assented to this with marks of conviction. William proceeded:—'Well, then, friend Charles, how can I, who call myself a Christian, do what I should abhor in a heathen? No, I will not do it—but I will buy the right of the proper owners, even of the Indians themselves. By doing this, I shall imitate God himself in his justice and mercy, and thereby insure his blessing on my colony, if I should ever live to plant one in North America.' Pennsylvania soon became a flourishing colony; and existed for seventy years, (the period when the Quakers held the government,) without any force beyond that of the constable's staff—and during that seventy years, it was never invaded by hostile power from land or sea.—*Weems' Life of William Penn.*

THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL DINNER.—In that most excellent work "*three experiments of living*," the author has embodied an extract of a letter from Judge Wingate, giving an account of the first Presidential dinner. This, it will be remembered, was in 1789, not quite half a century bygone. It is worth while to compare the fashion of that day with the fashions now prevalent at a democratic Presidential dinner.

"I was a member of Congress when President Washington was inaugurated in his office, and at the first public dinner he gave. The President, the Vice President, the foreign ministers, the heads of departments of government, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Senators from New Hampshire, and the Senators from Georgia—being the two States from the northern and southern extremities of the Union—made the company at the table. It was the least showy dinner that I ever saw at the President's table, and the company was not large. The President made his whole dinner on a boiled leg of mutton. It was his usual practice to eat of but one dish. As there was no chaplain present, the President himself said a very short grace as he was sitting down. After the dinner and desert were finished, one glass of wine was passed round the table, and no toast. The President arose, and all the company, of course, and retired to the drawing room, from which the guests departed, as every one chose, without ceremony."

THE CAPTAIN AND THE DANDY.—The Portfolio of an ex-editor now and then sends forth some amusing 'odds and ends,' among which is this good one of a Captain of one of our Nantucket whalers, an ec-

centric fellow, and of rather an uncouth figure, who visited one of our cities after a cruise of three years, and one evening attended the theatre. As a matter of course, such a rough, dark complexioned, old character in the box, with several fashionable ladies and gentlemen, attracted some considerable attention, and created much merriment among the exquisites. Several times every opera glass in the boxes were thrust at him, until, finally aware that he was the attraction of the evening, he left the house, determined to repay such impudence in their own coin on the following night. Accordingly on the succeeding evening, enveloping beneath his great coat the ship's spy-glass, about two and a half feet in length, he started for the theatre. As soon, almost, as he entered his box, the opera glasses were in commotion. He waited until the play commenced, when, upon observing a young gentleman, with a cane under his arm, and a glass at his eye pointed directly at him, he drew forth from his outer garment the spy-glass, and drawing it from the case the entire length, aimed it directly at the dandy, and continued to look at him until the house was in a complete uproar, and the fop with mortification left the box for the lobbies.

FILLING UP OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—This mighty lake is the largest body of fresh water in the known world. Its length is four hundred and eighty miles, and its breadth one hundred and sixty-one; its circumference about one thousand one hundred miles, and its depth nine hundred fathoms. Its waters are remarkable for their unrivalled transparency. About one thousand streams empty themselves into this lake, sweeping in sand, primitive boulder stones, and drift timber, which sometimes accumulate so as to form islands in the estuaries. A lignite formation, indeed, is said to be now in progress. Within a mile from the shore, the water is about 70 fathoms; within eight miles, 136 fathoms. From the above causes, the lake is gradually filling up.

Lake Lrie, from similar causes, is also filling up. This sheet of water is 270 miles in length, 60 in breadth, and 200 fathoms in depth. It is gradually becoming shallower. Long Point, for example, has, in three years, gained no less than three miles on the water. On its southern shore, serious encroachments have been made in many places. For a considerable distance above the mouth of Black river, the bank of the lake is low and without rock. Thirteen years ago, the bank was generally sloping, with a wide beach; now the waves beat against a perpendicular bank, which, from continual abrasion, often falls off. From one to three rods in width are worn away annually.

From the Virginia Times.

To give some idea of the evils of a depraved irredeemable paper currency, (a state of things which, without great forbearance on the part of our banks, will occur,) we have appended an extract from the account of Major Garland, paymaster in a regiment of Virginia State line on continental establishment, in 1781:

HIRAM CONYERS, IN ACT. WITH THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Cr.
June, 1781. To twenty-two weeks' work in making coats, cloaks, waistcoats, and stable jackets, at \$1,000 paper per week, \$22,000

JOHN GRIFFIN IN ACT. WITH THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Cr.
July, 1781. To repairing bugle horns and trumpets for 1st Regiment Dragoons, \$13,203
To making 4 dozen shirts, at \$200 per shirt, 9,600
To 40 pair of boots, at \$2,000 per pair, 80,000
To 10 cuts thread, at \$150 per cut, 2,000
Colonel White, Captain Belfield, Captain Watt, Captain Hill, and Dr. Rose having called on us to va-

lue their horses, taken and lost in the service of the Army of the United States, we do therefore value, to the best of our judgment, in the following manner:

Col. White's, a bay gelding, at	\$23,000
Capt. Belfield's, a sorrel do.	20,000
" Watt's, a bay do.	20,000
" Hill's, a bay do.	20,000
Dr. Rose's, a bay do.	25,000

JOHN HUGHES,

5th Regiment, L. D., and others.

To this we would add an incident, related by an old revolutionary soldier, now residing near Monroe, Michigan. The regiment to which he belonged was stationed in winter quarters at one of the posts on the North River—Stony point, we believe—the year we have forgotten. He had just received three months' pay, in continental money, and he and two companions concluded to have a drink on the occasion. They accordingly adjourned to a place where such matters were concocted, and had each a mug of flip, in payment for which our informant handed over the whole amount of his three months' pay, but which their host was quite loth to receive, as full satisfaction for the refreshments furnished his guests!—*Buffalo N. Y. Journal.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

CIRCASSIA.—The manly resistance which the Circassians are making to the Russian arms, induces us to avail ourselves of Platon Südw's interesting account of the countries about the Caucasus. He has been resident for years upon the spot, during which he has collected a mass of valuable intelligence—undigested, it is true, but bearing palpable evidence of its veracity. For the present, we shall confine ourselves to a condensed sketch of his report on the Circassians and their native land.

This people is known by the name of the Adeches, as well as the designation commonly given them. Their territory lies between 43° 25' and 45° 25' northern latitude, and 37° 10' and 42° 30' eastern latitude: its boundaries on the north and east are Kuban, the territory of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, the Russian province of the Caucasus, (Caucasia,) Abchasia Minor, and the greater Kabarda. It is separated on the south and south-west from Mingrelia and the greater Abchasia by the highest chain of the Caucasus, which runs from Mount Elborus to the Black Sea, and forms the western frontier of Circassia, or "the land of the Adeches." On the west it is washed by the Black Sea. Its greatest length from west to east—namely, from the Uman of the Kuban to the mouth of Burzukia—if taken in a straight line, is about 220 miles; and its greatest breadth from north to south—namely, from the redoubt of Temishbeg to the efflux of the Shagdasha into the Kuban—is about 120 miles. This extent of country forms nearly a triangle, and contains a superficies of about 25,300 square miles, about half the area of England. It comprises the southern declivities of the main chain of the Caucasus, by the offsets of which it is intersected, and subsides into a flat towards the banks of the Kuban.

The Adeches are composed of various tribes, ten in number, whose location cannot be assigned, as they frequently change their residence; nor are they wholly distinct races, for their character and condition are ever fluctuating with the character and condition of the settlers and captives who take up their abode with them.

The Circassians call themselves Adeches: a word implying a mountain ravine on the sea—from *ade*, a mountain ravine, and *che*, sea. This name probably arose from their formerly dwelling among the inlets and bights of the Black Sea, which are formed by the jutting out of the offsets of the Caucasian chain into that ocean. The name of Circassians (Tsherkesses)

was given them by the Nogay Tartars: in the native tongue it signifies decapitators—from *Tsherk*, to cut off, and *kes*, the head. The tribes bear the names of certain rivers or districts, or of individual founders.

The climate is exceedingly diversified, as may be expected in a country washed in one part by the sea, and in others exposed to the sun, or shaded by mountains. The plains, not exposed to the sea breeze, are parched by excessive heat: the thermometer here is often as high as 48° Reaumer. The several tribes of the Adeches or Tsherkesses number, it is estimated, 272,400 souls, (the author is doubtlessly alluding, according to the Russian fashion, to the male population only; for we know, on other respectable authority, that it must be upwards of 500,000, males and females together.) They are composed of Nateckays, 62,000; Shapssugs, 54,000; Schans, 560; Gattukays, 120,000; Bseduks, 11,800; Abedsechs, 67,000; Tshemirgoys, 23,000; Muchshes, 1,500; Besslineys, 6,500; and Nogay Tartars, of the tribes Nauros and Maussuroff, about 25,000.

The only class of society known among all these races is the military; every head of a family is obliged to cultivate his land, and to protect his own property from the enemy. There is, it is true, a sort of nobility among some of the tribes, but they are without influence or peculiar privileges. Some have *jaspres*, or slaves; these are not natives, but captives taken in war, or purchased.

Circassia is composed, in its southern parts, of the principal chain and offsets of the Caucasus. This mountainous region is inhabited by Besslineys, Maussuroffs, Tshemirgoys, Abedsechs, and Shapssugs. The northern parts, which are edged by a bend of the Kuban, consists of plains into which the subsiding arms of that chain here and there insinuate themselves; and this is the land where the other tribes are located. A considerable portion of the country is engrossed by forests. The acclivities, glens, plains, and river banks, are embellished with cypresses of the growth of centuries, palm-trees, plantains, maples, elms, firs, alders, poplars, and other trees. The excellence and abundance of the timber, and its proximity to the coast, render it the principal native resource of Circassia, and, in the hands of a civilized people, would be turned to many a valuable account.

A number of rivers and mountain streams flow down from the Caucasian mountains, and irrigate the land. The leading ones are the Atakum, which falls into the Sea of Asoph; the Ubin, Karakuban, or Aphibs, Su, Pshaga, Shagdasha, Laba, Urny, Great Selentshuk, Little Selentshuk, Schiache, and Suebse, which have their efflux in the Kuban. The courses of all these rivers are between steep banks of rock, and they have a rapid current. The whole left bank of the Kuban, extending from the point at which the Great Selentshuk falls into the Kuban down to the sea-coast, is lined with extensive, fertile, and picturesque valleys, studded with small forests, as if nature had designed them for the express purpose of enhancing the beauty of the scenery. The right bank, which is in the hands of the Russians, is as wild, desolate, sandy, naked, woodless a scene, as the mind can conceive. The northern as well as eastern districts of Circassia, have a rich, well watered soil, which wants nothing but human industry to render it highly productive. At present, a large portion of it is overgrown with wild herbs, and converted to no use but pasturing the herds of the mountain tribes.

In former times, the Circassians were governed by despotic princes; but ever since the revolution of 1769, the government has devolved upon a Council of Ancients. There is a council of this description in every subdivision of the land; but their deliberations must be confirmed by the general assemblies of the people. This state of things gives rise to perpetual bickerings, animosity, and deadly hatred between the tribes.—*United Service Journal.*

EFFECT OF HEAVY ORDNANCE DIRECTED AGAINST, AND APPLIED BY SHIPS OF WAR, PARTICULARLY WITH REFERENCE TO THE USE OF HOLLOW SHOT.
By Capt. T. F. Simmons, R. A.

The author, in his preface, takes occasion to remark—"It is of vast—and paramount importance, that British ships of war should be armed on an equality with those of other nations, especially as to the range of their guns, and the penetration of their projectiles." We concur in this opinion, and therefore it is that we recommend this work to general consideration. We have long since recorded our opinion of the value and importance of Sir Howard Douglas's treatise; Capt. Simmons's pamphlet will be found a valuable addition to this manual. We closed our review of Sir Howard's work by regretting that little information was afforded as to the manner of using shells; that desideratum is now to a considerable extent provided.

We have from time to time adverted to the new artillery introduced by Gen. Miller, and Col. Paixhans; to the vertical fire of M. Carnot; and to the changes which may be anticipated in naval warfare by the introduction of steam as the propelling power to shipping. On each of these subjects Capt. Simmons has offered remarks which will be read with interest. He has demonstrated the vast importance of great calibre and diminished windage, and has illustrated and enlivened the discussion by the all-stirring circumstances of actual warfare. The armament of our ships of war, as to the calibre of the guns and the weight of shot projected, is shown to be less efficient than that of any other nation. A table, which must have taken some time to construct, presents this fact at a single view. The reference to the use of shells, and the selection of examples to demonstrate their effects, is judicious. The general scope of the work may be given in the author's own words.

"From a general review of the subjects which have been adverted to in this essay, it is confidently believed that no reliance ought to be placed in the use of hollow shot, of half the hollow shot's weight, against shipping, at a greater range than 400 yards; and of two-thirds the solid shot's weight, at a greater range than 500 or 600 yards; and to this extent only with guns of great calibre and affording high velocities. That the employment of loaded shells by ships of war would little risk to those on board. That loaded shells are the most formidable projectile which can be opposed to ships of war. The only penetration required in a loaded shell to such depth as may cause it to stick in a ship's side. That the small remaining velocity of shells at a medium range would therefore be efficient. That guns of great calibre, length, and weight, are indispensably necessary to every class of men-of-war. That windage is of paramount importance, and its reduction more urgent than ever, advertent to the tremendous consequences of one well-directed shell. That it is inexpedient to make up cartridges of one weight only. That charges for shot and shell may advantageously be fitted in flannel cartridges of different color, such colors being rendered conventional, and their import declared by a simultaneous order from the Admiralty and Ordnance. That copper cylinders, in which to carry cartridges to the guns, may be applied in placing cartridges in the bore, so as to obviate all danger from their accidental ignition. That until the shot in store be consumed, a portion of well formed shot, of every minute windage, ought to be issued for the guns of the highest velocity and calibre (that is, guns having the highest ratio to their shot) on board each ship; which shot may be painted white, or the color of the cartridge containing the highest charge. It appears not improbable that a small number of guns of great calibre and weight, and consequently high velocity, of diminished windage and carefully formed shot, and therefore increased accuracy—together with a few heavy howitzers, will eventually supersede the pre-

sent armament of ships of war. That if the armament of our ships of war continue to embrace a great number of guns; a gun heavier than the carronade, and *proportionally* lighter than the reamed-up guns, may be beneficially employed. That the present carronade has too much affinity to the late light 51 inch howitzer, that it is too light and too short; that the reamed-up guns will not, from the recoils, admit high initial velocity, and for short ranges, are heavier than necessary."

The important subject of concentrating the fire of ships is then adverted to, and with this view a contrivance is proposed for "laying guns in every dense smoke, and in the most impenetrable fog," by introducing a traversing heurtoir, or truck-stop, which, being fixed at right angles to the intended range, is designed as a base for the fore-trucks. The subjects treated of in this essay are of the first interest to the British navy; and if the only merit of the work were to promote discussion, it could not, we conceive, be without advantage to the service.—*United Service Journal.*

CANNON FOUNDRIES.—A short time ago we gave a brief account of the foundry at Liege, in Belgium; and to this we will now add a slight reference to the other establishments of this description in Europe.

The chief cannon-foundry in Austria is in Vienna; that of Bavaria is at Augsburg, for the foundry at Munich is for casting statues and other works of the fine arts only; that of Würtemberg is at Louisburg, near Stuttgart; that for the Grand Duchy of Baden is at Carlsruhe; that for the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel is at Cassel; Saxony has one on a confined scale at Dresden; for Prussian-Saxony there is a foundry at Lauchamer, not far from Dresden; for Prussia there is one, though by no means of the most complete description, at Berlin, a second at Glatz in Silesia, and a third at Sayn, about five miles from Coblenz, on the right bank of the Rhine, in the latter of which general, as well as military castings, are carried on. We are not aware that there is any foundry in the kingdom of Hanover, the cannon used being brought from England. The largest foundries in England are at Liverpool, in the vicinity of Birmingham, at Glammormoor, and at Carron, in the north of Scotland. Russia possesses five, the largest of which is at St. Petersburg; there is one also at Moscow, and one at Casan. With regard to Portugal, its only foundry was at Lisbon, but that has been abandoned, and she imports all her cannon from England. The only work of the kind in Spain is at Seville. There are two foundries in Italy; one at Turin, and the other at Naples. Holland possesses a foundry at the Hague, conducted by Maritz, a Genevese, formerly a pupil of the Paris Polytechnic School. The works at Liege, in Belgium, are, we believe, the only works where iron and brass cannon are cast. In France, there are three foundries of brass cannon—at Douai, Toulouse, and Strasburg; and two of iron cannon—at Ruel, near Angoulême, and St. Gervais, in the south of the kingdom. In Denmark, there is one foundry at Fredericksverk.—(*Notes by M. A. Jullien.*)

CONGREVE ROCKETS.—The rockets, which it is intended to make use of on the renewed assault upon Constantia, are of middling calibre only, but charged as heavily as the largest, and their heads are filled with an extremely combustible composition. The stand from which they are projected may be conveyed to the most difficult and inaccessible ground. On a recent trial, one of these rockets was made fast to a stake, with a view to ascertain the length of time it would burn, and the efficiency of the combustible substance, by near inspection. Two of the missiles were then discharged from a stand, of so portable a description that a single artilleryman moved the apparatus with perfect ease from one spot to another. It was not intended to throw them a greater distance

than 1500 paces, but both of them took a range of 1800, without deviating to any extent from the original line of projection. One of them penetrated the surface to a depth of seven feet; and, although completely buried in the ground, continued burning with vehemence for six or seven minutes, until the charge was entirely consumed. The effect of the other was still more intense. It struck a young oak of strong growth, split it in two, drove the upper part to the distance of about twenty paces, and then penetrated deep into the ground, where it continued burning until the charge was exhausted. Three other rockets of like calibre, furnished with smaller heads, (*chapeaux*;) were then discharged at an extremely high point of elevation. They flew to so great a height as to be wholly lost sight of, and, falling at a distance of 2000 paces, drove to an immense depth into the earth.

FRENCH STEAM-BOATS.—The whole number of steam-boats is eighty-two; but the majority of them is of limited size, with a view to the navigation of the French rivers, which are in general full of shallows. Forty-four of these boats are employed in conveying passengers, seventeen in the conveyance of goods, and twenty-one in towing ships. Their power amounts altogether to that of 2863 horses, which gives an average of thirty-five to each boat. We have no official account of their tonnage, but it is not supposed to exceed 15,000 tons; so that they average about 180 tons each. Besides these boats, there are twenty-seven in the naval service—eighteen of which are afloat, six in course of building and nearly ready, and three used as towing vessels. Of the first eighteen here mentioned, eleven have 160 horse power, and seven have 150 and under. When the steam-boats preparing for the post office department are on their stations, there will be fifty-four of them in the Mediterranean alone, independently of those attached especially to fleets at sea, or employed in towing.

PRUSSIAN ARMY.—Some very important alterations have taken place with respect to the admission of young men into the army, who look for subsequent promotion. Hitherto they have had a merely superficial examination to undergo with regard to their scientific attainments; they then attended the schools attached to divisions, and were afterwards examined as a preliminary to their receiving Ensigns' commissions. But according to the new regulations, they are not to be admitted at all unless they can at once pass through what was before their second grade of examination. After undergoing this, they are to enter upon active service for six months, and, if their progress both in theory and practice be satisfactory, they are to receive their commissions as Ensigns. When first examined, particular inquiry will be made on the subject of their previous studies, whether at public schools or elsewhere.

SUPPOSED ANCIENT STATE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.—There was read, at a recent sitting of the Geological Society, a paper "on the supposed ancient state of the North American Continent, especially on the extent of an inland sea, by which a great portion of its surface is conjectured to have been covered, and on the evidence of progressive drainage of the waters," by Mr. Roy. The author of this communication having been employed in extensive surveys, especially in the lake districts of North America, found, on drawing out sections for professional purpose, that the country every where exhibited successive ridges, which encircled the lakes; and, upon comparing sections to the north of Lake Ontario with others to the south, that the ridges exactly corresponded in elevation. The highest of these ridges is 296 feet above the level of the sea, or 762 above that of Lake Ontario; and, connecting this elevation with the physical features of the great valleys of the Mississippi and the Missouri, Mr. Roy sup-

poses that the whole of the area bounded on the west by the rocky mountains, from the table land of Mexico to the parallel of 47° of latitude—on the north by the barrier separating the head waters of the lakes from those of the northern rivers, and extending to Cape Tourmanti, below Quebec—and on the east by hills stretching through the United States to the Gulf of Mexico, forming one vast inland sea, occupying 960,000 square miles. Having given the extreme height and supposed extent of the sea, the memoir proceeded to show by what progressive operations the author considers that the boundaries were broken through, and the waters drained, till they were reduced to the detached basins, forming the Canadian lakes. These details, however, cannot be understood without the aid of diagrams.—*London Athenæum*.

FAMILY OF NAPOLEON.—The Bonapartes were always a most ambitious people. The first of the race known to history was one Jean Bonaparte, and deputed, in the thirteenth century, as envoy to Padua, to procure explanation relative to an armament which that town was fitting out to act against Treviso. A work entitled "The Chronique de St. Mauro," mentions the said Jean as one of the first who received the order of St. Jaques in Spain. In 1720, we are informed of a Bonseublante Bonaparte, as a knight of the order of Gavalleri Gaudenii, diplomatically employed in the northern states in Italy. Nordillo Bonaparte was, in 1272, a syndic of Treviso, and bore a prominent part in the Italian wars of that period. In 1319, the Chevalier Pierre Bonaparte was sent as ambassador to the Court of the Emperor Frederick of Austria, and his son Oderic of Venice. The family are now supposed to have emigrated, and here begins the *hiatus maxime deflendus* in the Napoleon genealogy. About this time, it is thought, they became divided in their political views, one party espousing the cause of the Guelphs, and the other of the Ghibbelines, and hence those branches of the family got the surnames of Bonaparte and Maleparte. Louis Marie Fortune Bonaparte passed over to Corsica in 1612, during a war with the Genoese, and finally settled at Adjaccio, which has given rise to the current notion that this race was originally Corsican.—*Letters on Italy, by Sir A. B. Faulkner*.

MUSTACHIOS.—The *Gazette of the Senate* (of St. Petersburg) has the following article:—"His majesty, the emperor, in addition to what has come to his knowledge from different quarters, has been pleased himself to remark, that many civil officers, especially out of the capital, take the liberty of wearing mustachios, and, after the manner of the Turks, or aping French fashions, do not shave their beards. His majesty finds this unbecoming, and, accordingly, all the superiors of civil departments are enjoined to be very strict not to allow those under them to wear such beards or mustachios, for the latter belong exclusively to the military uniform."

Dr. Andrew Smith, the leader of the expedition for exploring in Southern Africa, has just arrived in London from the Cape of Good Hope, bringing with him a large collection in natural history, including a new species of rhinoceros, &c., a splendid set of drawings, and various specimens of the arts and manufactures, illustrating the state of civilization among the different tribes Dr. Smith had visited, in his late journey of about 3,000 miles.—*Athenæum*.

A QUICK PASSAGE.—The new Baltimore built ship Richard Anderson, Captain Thomas Lucas, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d May, from Mobile, in 22 days. Her passage from Cape Hatteras to Liverpool was made in FIFTEEN DAYS, when she received the pilot on board. This, we have reason to believe, is one of the shortest passages on record.

WASHINGTON CITY ;
THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1837.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—We have had the curiosity to examine a descriptive list of a detachment of 200 recruits lately sent from New York to Fort Gibson, and subjoin a statement of their various trades and occupations. Probably in no other detachment of a similar size, has there been found so great a variety, and it is one evidence of the effect of the present pressure upon all classes of society. Men, who have hitherto looked upon the army, as a dernier resort, now gladly embrace the profession of arms as a refuge from want.

Backsmiths,	5 Laborers,	66
Bricklayers,	2 Machinists,	3
Carpenters,	10 Porters,	2
Cabinet & Chairmakers,	2 Sadler & Harnessmaker,	2
Chandlers,	2 Sailors,	5
Clerks,	4 Soldiers,	4
Coopers,	2 Stonemasons,	6
Coppersmiths,	2 Tailors,	11
Cordwainers,	10 Waiters,	2
Cotton Spinners,	2 Weavers,	9
Farmers,	11 Wheelwrights,	2
Hatters,	4	

Bookbinder, Baker, Boottreemaker, Butcher, Combmaker, Calico Printer, Carver, Druggist, Engineer, Gilder, Gardener, Grate Maker, Iron Moulder, Jeweller, Letter Cutter, Mason, Miller, Millwright, Miner, Pedler, Plasterer, Printer, Sawyer, Silverplater, Spinner, Shoecutter, Stonecutter, Teacher, Tinner, Teamster, Whitesmith, Whipmaker, (one each,) - - - 32—200

BRITISH NAVY AND ARMY ESTIMATES.—It may serve the purposes of curiosity, if nothing better, for those who are fond of instituting comparisons, to know what are the expenses of the military establishments of foreign powers. Our own are on so limited a scale, that they appear like pigmies beside giants. In a recent number of the United Service Journal, we find the British navy and army estimates, somewhat in detail, but not so much so as are presented in the annual reports to Congress from our Departments.

The aggregates of these estimates are as follow:—

BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES FOR 1837-'38.

Wages to seamen and marines,	£1,051,916
Victuals for do.	452,898
Admiralty office,	109,195
Office of registry for merchant seamen,	2,365
Scientific branch,	33,270
H. M's. establishments at home,	118,506
do. do. abroad,	19,654
Wages to Artificers, &c. at home,	408,535
do. do. abroad,	24,335
Naval stores, &c. for the building and repair of ships, docks, wharves, &c.,	359,827
New works, improvements, and repairs in yards, &c.,	108,048
Medicines and medical stores,	18,160
Miscellaneous services,	29,366

Total for the effective service,	£2,736,075
Half pay to officers of the navy and royal marines,	810,771
Military pensions and allowances,	528,649
Civil do. do.	208,765

Total for the naval service, £4,284,260

Army and Ordnance Departments,	139,053
Home Department (convict service)	98,188

Grand total for the navy, £4,521,501

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES FOR 1837-'38.

Effective Services.

Landforces in United Kingdom and colonies,	£3,140,531	1	10
“ in East Indies,	677,441	13	9
Satff officers,	158,150	0	1
Public departments,	57,997	3	4
Royal military college,	17,9221	4	9
Royal military asylum & Hibernian school,	16,398,	10	0
Volunteer corps,	105,407	6	8

£4,173,849, 10 1

Deduct charge defrayed by East India company,	677,441	13	9
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£3,496,407 16 8

Non-effective Services.

Rewards for military service,	16,432	9	7
Pay of general officers,	113,000	0	0
“ retired officers,	66,500	0	0
Half pay and allowances,	549,900	0	0
Foreign half pay,	71,800	0	0
Widows' pensions,	148,728	0	0
Compassionate Allowances, bounty warrants, & pensions for wounds,	146,500	0	0
In-pensioners and out-pensioners,	1,326,293	10	9
Superannuation allowances,	47,150	18	6

£2,485,404 18 10

Ordnance estimates.

Ordinary,	551,388	0	0
Extraordinary,	570,033	0	0
Unprovided,	8,324	0	0
Superannuated,	169,847	0	0
Commissariat supplies,	203,378	0	0

£1,502,970 0 0

Grand total for the army, £8,162,224 9 5

The Marine Corps has been so much segregated for a year or more past, that we have not had it in our power to make any report of the changes that have occurred in the stations of its officers. We are rejoiced to perceive that this corps has been earning a harvest of fame in Florida, by the alacrity, zeal, and ability, with which the duties assigned to it have been discharged; and we welcome back to their homes, and to comparative repose, those members of it who have been so long actively engaged in combatting the savages.

As soon as the officers become located again, we shall announce their new stations.

We have been furnished with the copy of the orders issued by Gen. Jesup, on taking leave of Col. Henderson, Capt. Howle, Lieut. Piercy, and Dr. Kearney:

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH, }
 Tampa Bay, May 22, 1837. }

ORDER—No. 108.

1. The presence of Col. Henderson being required at the Head Quarters of his Corps, he will proceed to Washington City, and report to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Major General Commanding would be forgetful of what is due to merit, and would do injustice to his own feelings, were he to omit on the present occasion the expression of the high sense he entertains of the

distinguished and valuable services rendered by the Colonel. He tenders him his warmest thanks for the able, zealous, and cheerful support, he has on every occasion received from him, both in Florida and Alabama; and begs him to accept his best wishes for his future fame and happiness.

2. Captain Howle, Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, and Surgeon Kearney, of the Navy, Medical Director of the Army, will accompany Colonel Henderson. The Major General thanks them for the zeal, efficiency, and ability, with which they have performed every duty which has devolved upon them since they have been attached to this army, and he assures them that they carry with them his best wishes and kindest regards.

3. Until further orders, Major Thompson will command the troops north of the Hillsborough, and south of the Ouithlacoochee; also, Fort Armstrong, so long as a guard shall be necessary at that post.

4. Lieut. Col. Miller will command, with his brevet rank, the troops south of the Hillsborough.

5. Assistant Surgeon Tripler will receive Surgeon Kearney in the charge of the Hospital at this post; and he will have the direction of the Medical Department south of the Ouithlacoochee.

6. Assistant Surgeon Russell will have the direction of the Medical department north of the Ouithlacoochee, and east of the St. John's.

By order of Maj. Gen. JESUP.

S. CHURCHILL,
Maj. 3d Arty. & Act'g Adj. Gen.

ORDERS, } HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH, }
No. 112. } Tampa Bay, May 26. 1837. }

I. Major William P. Piercy having expressed a desire to be permitted to retire from the army service, is accordingly hereby honorably discharged from the service, as Major in the regiment of Creek volunteers, to take effect the 31st day of the current month, and will report in person to the Secretary of the navy at Washington. The Major General Commanding thanks Major Piercy for the efficiency and gallantry with which he has acted during his connexion with the regiment of Creek volunteers.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL JESUP.

S. CHURCHILL, Major 3d Arty.,
and acting Adj. Gen. army of the South.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 15, 1837.

At a Board of Examination, consisting of Commodores Biddle and Woolsey, and Captains Read, Nicholson, and Claxton, recently convened at Baltimore, and which closed its sitting on the 14th instant, the following named Midshipmen, after a careful consideration of their several qualifications, and all other circumstances which it became necessary to weigh, passed their examination, and are designated in the order of rank assigned to them by the Board; and they will take date from this day:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Charles Hunter, | 20 Henry T. Wingate, |
| 2 Benjamin F. Shattuck, | 21 John M. Mason, |
| 3 George W. Randolph, | 22 Alonzo B. Davis, |
| 4 Thomas M. Brasher, | 23 Richard L. Love, |
| 5 George T. Sinclair, | 24 D. Ross Crawford, |
| 6 James W. E. Reid, | 25 William Reynolds, |
| 7 John Mooney, | 26 Woodhul S. Schenck, |
| 8 Richard H. Lowndes, | 27 James L. Parker, |
| 9 Samuel R. Knox, | 28 Richard M. Harvey, |
| 10 Enoch G. Parrott, | 29 Lewis C. Satori, |
| 11 John Carroll, | 30 William A. Jones, |
| 12 James McCormick, | 31 Edmund Lanier, |
| 13 Richard S. Trapier, | 32 William S. Smith, |
| 14 Richard Wainwright, | 33 J. H. Sherburne, |
| 15 George M. Totten, | 34 Fabius Stanly, |
| 16 William D. Hurst, | 35 Latham B. Avery, |
| 17 W. Ross Gardner, | 36 William R. Postell, |
| 18 William B. Renshaw, | 37 James B. Lewis. |
| 19 C. B. Poindexter, | |

Capt. HENRY SMITH, late of the 6th regiment U. S. Army, has been appointed Colonel of the 2d regi-

ment, 5th brigade, 3d division of infantry, of the Militia of Michigan, vice Lieut. Col. WARNER WING, resigned.

SURVEY OF ST. GEORGE'S BANKS.—The U. S. brig Porpoise is now nearly ready for sea at Norfolk, and will soon sail upon an examination of St. George's Banks, in conformity to a resolution passed at the last session of Congress.

For a list of officers, see Navy head.

ITEMS.

Gov. Cass, the American Minister, embarked at Marseilles for Constantinople, on the 1st May.

A detachment of seamen, partly for the Exploring squadron, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday, in the steam-boat Columbus, from Baltimore.

Among the passengers in the George Washington for Liverpool, was Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte, who returns to Europe in consequence of the illness of his mother, the Ex-Queen of Holland. She resides in Switzerland. The French Government will hardly be content to see the Prince again in Europe.

U. S. ship Constellation, Commo. DALLAS, was towed to sea on Sunday evening, 28th ult. by the steam-boat Champion, Capt. Murray, and the next morning proceeded with the fleet for the seat of war.

The frigate Constellation, sloops of war, Boston, Concord, and St. Louis, under the command of Commodore Dallas, were observed a short distance from Frank Island, bound to the coast of Mexico, on Tuesday, 30th ult.

The Kent Bugle states that the engineers employed in surveying the route of the Eastern shore of Md. Rail road have finished their work, including surveys of the lateral branches.

At a meeting of the officers of the 65th Brigade, New York Militia, on the 12th inst. Col. D. Denyse, of Richmond county, was unanimously elected Brigadier General of said Brigade.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

June 8—Lt. J. Pickell, 4th arty.	Gadsby's
12—Surgeon C. A. Finlay,	Brown's
13—Capt. J. W. Ripley, Ordn.	Fuller's.
Lt. W. Maynadier, 1st arty.	Mrs. Eveleth's.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

ARMY.—Dr. P. Minis, Lieut. J. H. Prentiss, Dr. J. C. Reynolds, Major C. Wharton.

NAVY.—Lieut. O. Burns, J. R. Goldsborough, Com. I. Hull, Mid. C. Hunter, J. D. Mendenhall, Lieut. L. M. Powell, Purser J. H. Terry, Purser Philo White, Mid. B. T. Wilson.

PASSENGERS.

MOBILE, May 25, per steamboat Champion, from Pensacola, Col. Henderson, Capt. Howle, Dr. Kearney, Lt. Starke, Lt. Brent, Lt. Lowry, U. S. A., Lt. Chatard, U. S. N.

May 29 per steamboat Champion, from Pensacola—Lt. Manning, U. S. N.

CHARLESTON, June 4, per schr. S. S. Mills, from St. Augustine, Lt. W. A. Thornton, of the army. Lt. T. sailed on the 6th, in the ship Saluda, for New York.

June 5, per steampacket Georgia, from Norfolk—R. H. Lowndes, of the navy.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29, per steamer Swan, from Mobile, Col. Henderson and Capt. Howle, of the Marine Corps, Dr. J. A. Kearney, of the navy.

May 31, per steamboat S. Alabama, from Mobile, Major H. Wilson, of the army.

Per brig Hecla, from Malaga, Dr. R. Woodworth, of the navy.

NORFOLK, June 11, per steampacket Georgia, from Charleston, Gen. A. Eustis, of the army, and family.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

SEMINOLE WAR.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city, for the following extract of a letter, received this morning, from an officer of the army, dated

CAMP, near Fort Dade, Florida, }
May 22d, 1837. }

"There has been a force of more than 1000 men in this command, including a battalion of mounted men from Georgia, and about 120 Creek Indians.

When we were in the interior of the peninsula, we met with scenes which were full of interest, and not without danger. Our arrangements were made to form at any moment of the night; using the ordinary caution of an Indian campaign, each man slept with his belt on, and his loaded musket beside him, with the place pointed out for him to take, in case of an attack by the enemy.

We have a perfect Talleyrand of the Savage Court in Florida, in the person of a Seminole negro, called Abraham, who is sometimes dignified with the title of "Prophet." He is the prime minister, and privy councillor of Micanopy; and has, through his master, who is somewhat imbecile, ruled all the councils and actions of the Indians in this region.

Abraham is a non-committal man, with a countenance which none can read, a person erect and active, and in stature over six feet. He was a principal agent in bringing about the peace, having been a commander of the negroes during the war, and an enemy by no means to be despised.

While we lay on the border of Lake To-hop-to-laga, and the Big Cypress Swamp, a negro, Ben, was captured by our horse, and, after detaining him for a day, he was sent out to bring in Abraham, who he said was desirous of peace, and was concealed in the neighborhood.

Abraham made his appearance, bearing a white flag on a small stick which he had cut in the woods, and walked up to the tent of Gen. Jesup with perfect dignity and composure.

He stuck the staff of his flag in the ground, made a salute or bow with his hand, without bending his body, and then waited for the advance of the General, with the most complete self-possession. He has since stated that he expected to be hung, but concluded to die, if he must, like a man, but that he would make one effort to save his people.

We expect the Indians to be generally in at Tampa by the last of this month, and, as soon as Philip, Sam Jones, and Powell have embarked with those who are with them, I shall consider every thing settled and decided in Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, JUNE 1.—Since our last affairs have assumed a more serious aspect, and we regret to state that the prospects of the termination of our "pretty little war," are more gloomy than ever. An express arrived here on Saturday from Fort Mellon, the purport of which we understand to be, that a number of negroes had come in at that post, who state that the Indians had held a meeting, deposed Micanopy, and selected Sam Jones their principal chief. They further state that at the next new-moon the Indians would commence open hostilities. This is a negro story, and, in consequence, some are inclined to doubt it; almost every negro story, however, during the war, has ultimately proved true; and, in confirmation of this, it seems to be pretty generally admitted that the Indians have tacitly refused to emigrate, at least until fall, and that the war is far from being terminated.

These negroes, it is said, give some particulars of the late battle at Fort Mellon. They state that they

attacked the fort with 600 warriors, and soon after their repulse they were re-inforced with 300 more, and were preparing for another onset, when they received information of the cessation of hostilities.

The posts of Volusia and Fort Mellon are becoming unhealthy, and all the forces, except a sergeant's guard, to be relieved from Picolata every ten days, and one company of Creeks have been withdrawn from Volusia. The post at Lake Monroe will be continued.

Four companies of troops are now at Picolata.

The steam-boat Charleston touched at Picolata yesterday at 2 P. M. from Fort Mellon; it is stated that a considerable number of Indians are in the neighborhood of that post, who daily come in and receive rations, and go out again.

The steam-boat Florida, arrived yesterday from Mosquito, whither she had gone to convey Captain Webster's company of Artillery to re-establish the post at New Smyrna. There were no appearances to indicate that the place had been visited by Indians since the post was broken up. Another company has been ordered down there.

An express arrived this morning from Tampa, the contents of which are reported to be of an unfavorable nature. It is reported, and confidently believed, that the Indians have left their camp and returned into the nation. These reports seem to confirm each other. We have now but little hope that the war will be ended by negotiation. The Indians have been enabled to possess themselves of much information, and are doubtless emboldened by their intercourse. If a resort to arms again becomes necessary, we apprehend much bloody work.—*Herald.*

We are sorry to learn that all the militia has been discharged with the exception of one mounted company here, one at Jacksonville, and one at Newnansville. The information that we have received is far from rendering it certain that the war is yet over; indeed, it seems to be admitted at all hands that the Indians will not leave the country this summer. We must believe that the powers that be have more favorable information than has been communicated generally, or we cannot believe that this step would have been taken, which appears to us premature.

We have obtained a copy of the order of General Hernandez, discharging the companies (except Hanson's) east of the St. John's.

Since the discharge of the militia east of the St. John's, public rumor seems to give an aspect to our Indian difficulties, which shows the necessity of being prepared for and maintaining a strong defensive position. It is generally believed that the Indians will not emigrate this summer, and that, before they do so, a resort to arms will again become necessary.

There is but one company of U. S. troops stationed here, and in the event of open hostilities this force is liable to be called into the field, and while here it is not more than sufficient to protect public property; hence the necessity of a force upon which we can depend. This force ought to be raised amongst our own citizens for the protection of the frontiers, and this duty, we have the authority of Gen. Jesup in saying, is all that can be expected of them.

We conceive it to be necessary that every man, able to do military duty in any way, should be mustered into service, and held to act according to circumstances. No reliance can be placed in the regular troops at present, because we of Florida know full well that they cannot maintain their positions during the autumnal months; and we therefore call the attention of our citizens and the public authorities to unite at once in adopting measures of self-defence; and there is no doubt but that, through our Governor, the most efficient measures will be adopted.

Gov. Call, we understand, left Tallahassee a few days since for Tampa bay.—*Ibid.*

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Charleston Mercury, dated

ST. AUGUSTINE, June 1, 1837.

The Indians come into Tampa Bay very slowly, and indeed it is very doubtful whether they can be all removed to their destined abode before the fall of the year. The numerous herds of cattle and horses they possess, render time indispensable to collect them; besides, the very acceptable rations at present issued to them from the U. S. stores, induce me rationally to conclude, that they are by no means anxious to emigrate. Peace we crave, plenty they have; so let it be until the fall, when they must and shall go. Paddy Carr, alias Major Paddy Carr, also his Sergeant, Wm. Burnett, are here. They brought in about 150 head of cattle and mules for sale, which they captured from the Seminoles. Paddy Carr is a dark Indian, about forty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches, handsomely proportioned, and muscular in his person, very intelligent in conversation, and has no doubt received a good education. He speaks our language with fluency, is correct in his deportment, and rather polished in his manners; the latter acquirements have obtained for him admittance into some of our most respectable families—he is fond of the society of the ladies, and loses no opportunity to visit them—in fact, for an Indian, he is *rara avis*. They both belong to the regiment of friendly Creeks now in the service of the United States.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in Savannah, dated

"JEFFERSON, (Camden Co., Florida) May 31.

"You will be surprised to hear that I have not long returned from an excursion after Indians. Three of them were captured about two miles from my house, and it is believed that some hundreds are in the Oakafanoke. The Indians were conducted to this neighborhood by a runaway negro from this section. The negro is well known to me, and a great villain he is—he is fled to the Oakafanoke, or in that direction, and fears are entertained that he may conduct, the next time, a much greater number. A family of fifteen have been murdered near Monticello a few days ago, and some think the war is only beginning. It is believed that the young warriors are sending away the aged men and women, and then intend renewing the war with greater vigor than ever.

"I do not like the state of things at all: appearances are gloomy, and the rumor of war will not cease in Florida for many days yet to come."

PENSACOLA, May 27.—The Steamboat Merchant, Baker, master, arrived here last night, from Tampa Bay, by way of Apalachicola. The M. left Tampa on Tuesday last. On board are all the marines of the West India squadron, under the command of Lieut. Waldron. About 150 of the mounted Alabama volunteers, and 30 horses, were landed at Apalachicola. Passengers, Col. Henderson, Com't Marine Corps, Capt. Howle, Adjutant of the Corps, Surgeon Kearney, U. S. N., Lieuts. Lang and Starke, of the Marine Corps, Lieut. Chotard, of the Navy, and Lieut. Brent, of the Army.

The news at Tampa was that the Indians were still coming in. Ocoola will be in with his warriors as early as is desired. It is understood that he will not come in until Cloud's party are off, which will be from the 10th to the 15th proximo. Gen. Jesup is still at Tampa with several companies of the Marine Corps and Artillery. The sloop of war Vandalia, Crabb, commander, will sail for this port after the first shipment of Indians. The forces at Tampa are enjoying good health.—*Gazette*.

PENSACOLA, June 3.

The whole squadron, excepting the Schr. Grampus, which remains here to bear desatches to Com. Dallas, and the sloops of war Vandalia, which is still at Tampa Bay, sailed from this port on Saturday last.

The U. S. steamboats, Maj. Dade, commanded by Lieut. Johnson, and American, commanded by Lieut. Hunter, arrived here lately from the seat of war.

The Mexican brig Gen. Urrea, is still here. The somewhat unexpected turn which our affairs with Mexico have taken, will no doubt cause her immediate restoration. Indeed, whatever necessity might have seemed to exist for her capture, there never was the slightest legal ground for detaining her.—*Gazette*.

We have nothing from the fugitive Creeks in Walton county. Capt. Barrow with his company of 44 men, reached Black Water a day or two ago. In the march from Yellow Water they saw no Indians, but many trails. This company has been directed by Gov. Call to scour the country from Yellow Water River to the Chocktahatchie.

We hope much from the exertions of Lieut. Reynolds, who has gone with some runners to induce the fugitives to come in.—*Ibid*.

Charles Le Baron, Esq. of this city has been appointed by the Governor of Florida, Quarter Master in the militia, with the rank of the Colonel.—*Ibid*.

From the Pensacola Gazette, June 3.

The following, from Gen. Jesup's Head Quarters, Tampa Bay, was handed last week, but too late for publication:

ORDERS No. 69.

EXTRACTS.

"Paragraph 3. The Commanding General takes the opportunity at the moment of losing the services of Lieut. Lieb, to express to him, and the officers and men of his command, his cordial thanks for the efficient co-operation they have afforded the Army, as well, also, as for the cheerfulness with which they have performed all their duties whilst serving under his command."

ORDERS No. 100.

"Paragraph 7. The Commanding General desires to express his approbation of the efficiency with which Lieut. H. H. Bell, of the navy, has conducted the duties of the post entrusted to his command; and also to Lieut. Watkins, of the Marines, Acting Assistant Quarter Master, for the unremitting attention which he has shown to the duties of his department. To the officers, as well as to the whole command, he tenders his thanks and best wishes."

ORDERS No 115.

In restoring the Naval force to their proper element, the Major General Commanding would do injustice to his own feelings, were he to omit the expression of the high sense he entertains of the valuable services they have rendered to the country in the efficient co-operation they have given to him throughout the campaign. He desires Capt. Crabb to accept his sincere thanks for the promptitude, energy, and zeal, which have on all occasions characterized the performance of the delicate and oftentimes disagreeable duties which have devolved on him, and he begs him to make known to the officers, sailors, and marines, of his command, how highly their merits and services are appreciated by him, as well as by the whole army.

He tenders to them all his best wishes and kindest regards."

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH, }
Tampa Bay, May 16, 1837. }

SRR: By reports received from every part of the Territory, I am confident that the war is over, and that the Indians, though they may not be readily assembled for emigration, will not renew hostilities. I shall be able to dispense with services on shore of the Naval and Marine force under your command, so soon as arrangements can be made by Colonel Henderson to relieve them. I have, however, to request that you remain, with the vessel under your command, in this bay, until a portion of the Indians be removed, to give assistance, should they fail to act in good faith.

In dissolving the official relations in which we have stood to each other, so much to my satisfaction, for se-

veral months past, I cannot avoid the expression of the great obligations I am under to you and your command, for the uniform, steady, and efficient support, which you have at all times given to me; a support most auspicious in its effects upon the results of the campaign, and which I shall always remember with the liveliest gratitude.

Wishing you success and happiness,

I have the honor to be,

With respect and regard,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. S. JESUP,

Maj. Gen. Com'g Army of the South.

Capt. THOS. CRABB, Commanding Fort Brooke,
Tampa Bay, Florida.

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.—The Logansport (Indiana) Telegraph, of May 20th, states that the Government agents are making preparations to remove the Pottawotamie Indians from Indiana to the country allotted them beyond the Mississippi. The Choctaws, who have removed West, are said to have made permanent advances in civilization; they have plenty of live stock, wagons, ploughs, spinning wheels, looms, houses, cultivated fields, flouring and saw mills, &c. The Cherokees are yet more advanced. They have a legislative body, a code of written laws, legal counsel, trial by jury, religious missionaries, schools for their youth, &c: also, they work two of their salt springs, and two of their lead mines—raise corn and grow wheat—have good log dwellings, with stone chimneys and plank floors.

BY THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS MAIL.

The New Orleans Bee of June 7 says—In the schr. Hellen, Ashby, 13 days from Matamoras, we observe with great pleasure, that among the passengers are the captain, crew and passengers of the schooner Julius Caesar, and also the captain, crew, passengers of the schooner Champion. It will be recollected that these two vessels were seized by the Mexicans, and their crews and passengers imprisoned at Matamoras. They have been liberated by order of General Bustamante, President of the Mexican Republic—an omen of returning amity between the two nations.

Mr. Wharton, ambassador from Texas to the U. S. Government, who was made prisoner in the schooner Independence, was still in confinement, but well treated by the Mexican authorities.

GEOGRAPHY OF FLORIDA.—We are happy to learn that Mr. Gould, of St. Augustine, is actively engaged in collecting notes, with a view to publish a Map of East Florida. In this object he will derive considerable assistance from the surveys already made by the United States, and the military, and from other movements, that have occurred. The Seminole war has given to this country an additional interest, and we hope to see the map as soon as the engraver can perform his part of the work.—*Savannah Georgian*.

Major General GAINES, who was some weeks ago in this city, has since been at Mobile, in Alabama, and was to leave that city on Saturday last for his new head quarters at Jefferson Barracks. He was to be escorted out of town by the volunteer companies of the city, with all the *eclat* due to "his merits as a public officer in the Army."

In the same paper which announces this intended honor, great exception is taken to a late General Order from the War Office, by which the Mississippi is made the dividing line between the two military districts of the United States. It is represented as "a cunningly devised manœuvre to drive from the Army its best and noblest officer and ornament;" and as "a shaft of indignity covertly hurled at Gen. GAINES." We do not suppose that any such thing was intended. Indeed, it seems probable that the convenience of the service and the public interest, together with the preference which a natural boundary has over an artificial

boundary, were the motives to the change. If to these motives for the measure was added the desire to prevent for the future any conflict of jurisdiction between the officers commanding in the respective districts, surely that motive is entitled to praise instead of censure.—*National Intelligencer*.

ARTILLERY ELECTION.—The one hundred and ninety-ninth Anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Company of Artillery was celebrated this day, according to ancient usage. A procession was formed at 12 o'clock, consisting of the Governor, and suite, the officers of the State and citizens of Boston, and escorted by the company to the church in Chauncey Place, where an interesting and eloquent discourse was pronounced by Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey of Cambridge. The following are the commissioned officers for the year just expired:—Major Gen. Samuel Chandler of Lexington, Captain; Brig. Gen. A. W. Oldham of Pembroke, 1st Lieut.; Col. Francis R. Bigelow of Boston, 2d Lieut.; Col. A. P. Pritchard of Charlestown, Adjutant.—*Boston Mercantile Journal*. June 5.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected officers of the Ancient and Honorable Company of Artillery for the ensuing year:

Col. Amasa G. Smith, *Captain*.

Lt. Col. Ebenezer W. Stone, *1st Lieut*.

Capt. James Hunt, *2d Lieut*.

Lt. John C. Park, *Adjutant*.

Maj. Samuel A. Allen, *1st Sergeant*,—Lieut. Thacher Beal, 2d do—Capt. Thomas O. Brackett, 3d do—Col. Wm. Mitchell, 4th do—Lieut. Richard N. Berry, 5th do—Capt. William R. Hudson, 6th do.

Lt. Col. Abner Bourne, *Treasurer*.

G. H. Whiteman, *Clerk*.

Lt. Wm. S. Baxter, *Armorer*.—*Ibid*, June 6.

To the Editor of the New York American.

WEST POINT, June 9, 1837.

The following named Gentlemen of the Board of Visitors have arrived at West Point:

Thomas Bennett, Esq. S. C., President.

Capt. John Miles, Pennsylvania, Sec'y.

Hon. A. Vanderpool, New York.

Col. James McKown, "

R. B. Miller, Esq., "

Ellis Lewis, Esq., Penn.

Henry Rogers, Esq., Penn.

Hon. Jacob Wagener, "

Gen. James Rogers, S. C.

James S. Ballack, Esq., Geo.

John C. Mullan, Esq., Tenn.

A. M. Dod, Esq., New Jersey.

Wm. M. Dunn, Indiana.

Doct. H. Hunt, D. C.

Rev. D. Wayland, R. I.

Rev. Jasper Adams, Mass.

Brig'r Gen. M. ARBUCKLE, U. S. A., arrived in this city in the western cars, on the 11th, and left 12th inst. for West Point, to attend the examination of Cadets at the Military Academy. The General has been commanding for several years the post of Fort Gibson, and lately the South Western frontier; the Government is indebted to his influence among the several tribes of Indians located in that frontier, and his great exertions, for the general peace of that important section of the country. When he left Fort Gibson last month, every thing was quiet at that post and on that frontier.—*St. Louis Republican*.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT GONE.—Died, at Norwalk, (Con.) on the 1st inst., Capt. Hezekiah Betts, in the 77th year of his age. Capt. Betts was in the army of the Revolution in Col. Hamilton's regiment; he was at the battles of Monmouth and

Yorktown; was present at the surrender of Cornwallis; he also witnessed and, was on duty, at the execution of Major Andre, but it was in the walks of private life that his character was but to be known to be admired.

MINIATURE SHIP.—A model of our mammoth ship, the *Pennsylvania*, placed at the Exchange yesterday, gives a good representation of that vessel, as she will appear when completely sparred and rigged. Her hull as shown from the waterline up, is a very fair miniature of the great original, and presents a formidable array. As some enquiry is made as to the progress in finishing the *Pennsylvania*, we can state that she will be in a state of readiness by the 4th of July, but whether she will be launched at that time is yet undecided.—*United States Gazette*.

From the National Intelligencer.
EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

FORT GIBSON, May 10, 1837.

Messrs. Editors: Just three years ago a writer in the *Military and Naval Magazine* gave a summary of the condition of the dragoons. He showed that they were then well nigh victims to ignorance or gross mismanagement in some quarter, having been marched in December, naked and undisciplined, from good winter quarters, 500 miles to this point, where they found no quarters, or stables, or food for horses; they were then detained here until Farenheit, which had sunk 40 degrees below freezing point, rose to 105 degrees in June; then marched south over leafless prairies, or rather in the great American Desert. Some of them returned, and again found no shelter. Ere the year closed, the deaths of a third of the whole number remained a recorded memorial of that season—of that murderous treatment.

Three companies of the First Dragoons are still stationed at this "Forlorn Hope" of advanced posts. If the danger of exposure, without defence, to the mercy of an overwhelming force of Indians, does not give it the title, view yon hill, like a ploughed field, where every clod rests over the remains of a youthful victim to the exposure of unnecessary marches, of unhealthy huts! * *

But I have again digressed. There are some signs of this better policy—of the union of regiments, and greater concentration of forces where they seem almost only needed, between the Missouri and Red rivers—having forced itself upon the perceptions of the powers that be. But much can only be expected from a new Secretary, from whom the subject must attract due consideration. The administration of the Army presents him a wide field for improvement and industrious reform. May we never again see long lists of officers publicly ordered like delinquents to their posts in the field—by the President, too—and by the next mail receiving private orders from his subordinates to remain where they were. From a new Secretary, the Army, often disappointed, must hope all things.

Between Red river and the upper Mississippi, in addition to their old inhabitants, a small portion of which could raise a "Black Hawk war," have been located all the emigrating tribes; a kind of emigration that might well receive another name. Half conquered, they have been forced here by the ten thousand; some of them in chains. The iron enters into the soul of the Indian, whose sole birthright is to be untameably free. Between these two points of the frontier, distant about a thousand miles, are now stationed at Fort Gibson, about 200 infantry, (the skeletons of 9 companies.) It follows that the First Regiment of Dragoons, occupying a line of operation of about 700 miles from that post to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, must have some very important function. It must be acknowledged that a judicious disposition has been made, as if in anticipation of a general rising of the enemy, (which to us on the spot is not out of the range of probability; of supposition at the least.) The centre of this grand line of operations rests upon the Missouri at Fort Leavenworth, which is a strong position on a turbulent river; the right flank rests with equal strength upon the Mississippi at Des Moines; the left flank, or wing of this mighty front, is covered by the Arkansas at Fort Gibson. Too high praise cannot be bestowed upon the judgment displayed in this disposition, sanctioned by all the experience and maxims of

war, which so strongly posts the centre, and rests the flanks on obstacles creating a natural defence.

But I fear rather too much is left to depend upon the genius of the commander, very properly posted in the van; for though his mounted troops possess great power of locomotion, there may happen contingencies in which his resources will be too greatly taxed. A Tecumseh or an Ocoola may stumble upon the great manœuvre of Napoleon, of forcing a weak point of the line, by a powerfully concentrated effort; then, having no reserve, and the line of operations being too extended for reinforcements to repair the evil, the battle will be with the strong. But now will be discovered a great advantage in the great corps being posted on rivers leading to the interior; it is at once evident that they can retreat with facility, until opportunities offer of establishing a new line of operations of defence. There is an objection, too; the left wing is opposed to by far the greater strength of the enemy; and when it is remembered that the Arkansas is generally scarcely navigable, it will be admitted that they are greatly and unfairly exposed. But, perhaps, all the defects of the present disposition might be remedied by a strong *corps de reserve*, say of 10,000 men, posted somewhere in the rear of the line; Jefferson barracks would be a central point.

It is difficult to treat the subject seriously. The 1st regiment of dragoons is divided by seven hundred miles, under circumstances which have scarcely been exaggerated. Never having served together, and under a press of duties since its establishment, no opportunity has been offered to revive, to a great degree, a practical knowledge of that important arm; of the service of cavalry, almost lost in the United States. Scattered in huts and sheds of stables, which they have sometimes to build themselves; constantly detached in new patrols, to correct petty disorders among the Indians, they can thus only serve to irritate, and expose numerical weakness.

The time will come, though perhaps rather late, when 2,500 men will be stationed in this vicinity; and when by adequate pay and bounties, (perhaps of land,) good men will be induced to enlist. There is a very great falling off in the character of the recruits this year for the dragoons; and although the same men will not enlist for five years, that will for three, without greater inducements, this last term is much too short for that service.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM TEXAS.

The brig *Morocco* arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst. in six days from Galveston Bay. Among the passengers in her was Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, of the Texan army, who tendered his resignation in consequence, it is said, of continued sickness. His resignation was not accepted, but a furlough was granted him to visit this country to recruit his health.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 8th contains declarations signed by a committee appointed by the officers, passengers and crew of the *Julius Cæsar*, regarding the illegal and piratical capture of that vessel by the Mexican armed brig Gen. Teran.

We extract the material part.

We, the undersigned officers, crew and passengers of the American schooner *Julius Cæsar*, left the port of New Orleans, on the evening of the 8th of April, bound to Brazoria, Texas. On the morning of the 12th when off the Sabine, we fell in with and were captured by the Mexican brig Gen. Teran. On the morning of the fifteenth, and whilst still out of sight of land, the Captain of the Gen. Teran ordered the passengers, with the captain, officers, and crew who still remained in the *Julius Cæsar*, to be brought aboard his vessel and put in irons, which command was obeyed, with all but three married gentlemen, who were suffered to remain aboard the schooner, after their wives declaring they must and would accompany their husbands and share their privations.

For the forty eight hours which intervened from our going on board the General Teran, until we arrived off the mouth of the Rio del Norte, we remained chained in the most brutal manner our captors could

devise, suffering every indignity that the meanest thought proper to inflict upon us, and left without a morsel of food. On coming in sight of land we were released, but so cruel had been our treatment while in irons that the most of us were unable to stand, whilst several were reduced to a most pitiable condition. On our arrival off the Brassos Santiago, the U. S. sloop of war Natchez hove in sight, which made our captain, instead of landing us at this place as he had intended, hurry down the coast to the mouth of the above mentioned river, giving orders to run the schooner ashore if she could not be got in. Here we were landed at the point of the bayonet, and placed in close confinement for two days, during which time we were guarded by a force of four or five hundred men, with three pieces of cannon sent expressly for that purpose from Matamoras.

Whilst remaining in this prison we were not furnished with the least provision, and had to pay for what little we did get at enormous prices. On the morning of the 8th, we were marched under a strong guard on foot for Matamoras, the ladies riding in an ox cart, which was procured with great exertions at the expense of the husbands, where we arrived on the morning of the 19th, having been marched up through the principal streets of the city, as it were for a show; we were then conducted to a prison, where we remained for a short time—then marched through the main streets and public square, (hundreds collecting and following us on our march through the city,) until we were at length brought and put into two loathsome dungeons, suited only for the confinement of villains, where we were surrounded by their criminals guilty of the blackest crimes.

When the ladies were driven up, crowds following, they were informed that they could occupy a room adjoining an officer's, when they replied that they would not occupy the room, but would accompany their husbands, on which they were marched into the prison: but through the warm solicitation of the resident Americans they were permitted to go and remain at an English lady's, while we remained as prisoners, visiting their husbands and the other prisoners, subject to, and occasionally receiving, the insults of the soldiers. On our way to the city, and for four days after our arrival, we received from the authorities nothing to eat; after which time we were furnished with about half rations of bread, with miserable beef in proportion, and a little rice, whilst all the time we had to pay for the water which we consumed, and in our prisons were infested with all manner of vermin.

WHALE SHIP.—The ship John, from Hull, has arrived at Quebec, having boarded one of the missing Davis' Straits whale ships, the Grenville Bay, of Newcastle, and assisted her with one man and provisions. The Grenville Bay had lost nineteen of her crew, dead, and 35 very ill of scurvy, and had only four fit for duty. The deaths occurred after the ship left the ice, and not during the winter. She had received of five other vessels besides the John, a man each, who supplied the crew sufficient to carry her into port. While boarding the whaler the John's boat capsized, and one of the crew was drowned. This is one of four whale ships which have been long missing.

STROMNESS, April 27.—Arrived the ships Grenville Bay and Norfolk, from Davis' Straits; on board of the first ship 21 men have died, and on board the latter 16; the remainder of the crews are in a weak and disabled state. The Norfolk fell in with the Lord Gambier, 100 miles from the ice, and received supplies from that ship; then afterwards received supplies from the Joseph Green and Superior, of Peterhead. The Grenville Bay met several ships for America, and received supplies from them, together with seven sailors from the various vessels, to assist in working the Grenville Bay to Orkney.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—A few days ago the Porte gave a firman to allow the American frigate United States, Com. Elliott, to come up from the Dardanelles. She brings Com. Porter, the Chargé d'Affaires, who has been absent for the last twelve months, to recruit his health, and also Gov. Cass, the American minister at Paris, who will first pay a diplomatic visit to Athens. Whether he will appear in an official character, or not, is more than I have heard.

From the Singapore Free Press, September 29, 1836.

IMPORTANT TO NAVIGATORS.

To the Editor of the Singapore Free Press.

Enclosed is an extract from the log book of the Rubo, which I shall feel obliged by your causing to be inserted in your paper, for the information of the public.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

W. WARDEN.

"At 2 40, the S. W. extreme of S. W. Island bore north about 10 or 12 miles. At 3 30, saw from the deck a rock or islet high above water, bearing west of us, we steering W. S. W. till 4 P. M.; and finding we could not weather this islet, the wind hauling round to the S. S. W. bore up to leeward of it. At 5 P. M. shoaled suddenly on the verge of a coral reef, which surrounds this islet or rock; saw the rocks under the ship's bottom, least water, 7 fathoms; but, from what we saw of several of the coral patches, there must have been less water, say 5 fathoms—the rock or islet bearing west of us about two miles, and another small rock just above water bearing W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. about half a cable's length from the islet. Bore up N. and N. N. E. for 20 minutes, had 7, 7 1-2, 8, 8 1-2 to 9 fathoms, sandy bottom, lined all over with coral patches, the bottom mainly seen under the ship. When we had the islet bearing S. W. by W. half W. and Low island S. half W. distant from the former about 4 miles, deepened into 20 fathoms, and immediately after no bottom at 25 fathoms. When on this coral reef in 7 fathoms, saw the Hancock from the deck just open to the southward of the islet, bearing W. S. W. about 15 miles. This islet is high above water, of spiral rock, consisting of two portions; the one to southward higher than the northern one, with a white sandy beach between them. It is entirely lined with a coral reef all round it for 3 miles at least, but we saw no breakers on the reef, except the small rocks, just a wash, about a half a cable's length to the S. E. of the islet. We made the latitude to be $3^{\circ} 22' N.$ and long. by chronometer $107^{\circ} 46' E.$ allowing S. W. Island of the Great Natunas to be in long. $108^{\circ} 1' E.$

"It is most extraordinary that this rock and coral reef are not remarked in Hosburgh's late edition, or laid down in his chart."

ARMY.

OFFICIAL.

GEN. ORDERS, } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 39. } Washington, June 13, 1837.

I. The Superintendent of the Recruiting service will supply, as soon as practicable, the following designated posts and regiments with the number of recruits set opposite to each respectively:

1st Regt. of Infantry, Fort Jesup	-	200
3d Regt. of Infantry, Forts Jesup and Towson	-	100
5th Regt. of Infy. { Fort Snelling (4 Companies)	150	
{ Fort Crawford (2 Companies)	70	
{ Fort Winnebago (4 Comp's.)	125	
	-	345
6th Regt. of Infy. { Camp Sabine (3 Companies)	80	
{ Florida (7 Companies)	200	
	-	280
7th Regt. of Infy. { Fort Gibson (9 Companies)	185	
{ Fort Coffee (1 Company)	15	
	-	200
Total number of recruits required	-	1,125

II. Musicians and Artificers, if any present, will be assigned to the several parties of recruits, in proportion to the number of companies stationed at each of the posts designated; and the quality of the men in other respects, especially in reference to size and stature, will, agreeably to usage, be equitably distributed, so that each regiment may receive its due proportion of recruits of like quality.

III. The Recruiting parties of the 1st regiment of Dragoons will be drawn in, and all the recruits be sent to the Head Quarters of the regiment, agreeably to previous orders.

BY ORDER OF MAJOR GENERAL MACOMB,
ROGER JONES,
Adjutant General.

NAVY.

ORDERS.

- June 8—Lieut. W. S. Walker, Navy Yard, Boston.
Lieuts. A. K. Long, A. Sinclair, frigate Macedonian.
Mid. J. S. Kinnard, West India Squadron.
Comr. F. Forrest, Lieuts. J. Crowninshield and Theo. Bailey, relieved from Recruiting service.
10—P. Mid. O. H. Perry, schr. Experiment, Coast Survey.
Mid. W. H. Macomb, Navy Yard, N. York.
12—Mid. B. T. Wilson, detached from Recg ship, New York.
P. Mid. G. T. Sinclair, Exploring Expedition.
13—Mid. J. V. Hixon, Naval School, Boston.
Acting Boatswain W. Burgess, Navy Yard, Pensacola.
14—Mid. F. Pepin, M. Marine, Naval School, New York.
Mid. W. D. Hurst, Recg. ship, Philadelphia.

RESIGNATION.

John G. Anthony, Midshipman, June 14, 1837.

Officers ordered to the Falmouth.

Commander, I. MEKEEVER. Lieutenants, J. H. Little, J. Manning, E. Farrand, O. Burns, T. M. Washington, J. P. Gillis. Surgeon, W. Whelan. Passed Assistant Surgeon, L. Wolfley. Passed Midshipmen, E. J. De Haven, R. M. Harvey, F. Stanly. Midshipmen, W. M. Green, J. H. Parker, J. Bishop, C. W. Bennett, C. Benham, R. Allison, R. H. Lowndes. Boatswain, D. Lambert. Gunner, D. James. Carpenter, J. Rainbow. Sailmaker, W. Ward.

Officers ordered to brig Porpoise, on survey of St. George's Banks.

C. WILKES, Lieutenant Commanding. Lieutenant, J. J. Boyle. Acting Purser, R. R. Waldron. Passed Midshipmen, Z. Holland, A. Gibson, J. B. Marchand, R. E. Johnson. Midshipmen, W. May, S. F. Blunt.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Cutter Washington condemned. Captain Day, Lieuts. Childs, Clark, and Morrison, placed on leave of absence.
1st Lieut. Whitehead, relieved from duty in the Jefferson, and ordered to the Rush.

1st Lieut. Harby, ordered to the Jefferson.

3d Lieut. Millen, relieved from duty in the Woodbury, and ordered to the Dexter.

2d Lieut. Martin, relieved from duty in the Dexter, and ordered to the Madison.

IRON FOR TANKS.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
May 30, 1837. }

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, P. M. of the twenty-first day of June, 1837, for furnishing and delivering at the navy yard, Washington, D. C. all the tank iron necessary to replace water tanks taken for a razee, and for four sets for sloops of war; a part of the plates to be five-sixteenths, and a part four-sixteenths of an inch thick, and of such lengths and breadths as may be prescribed. The whole to be rolled true, marked, trimmed fair to the prescribed dimensions, free from all flaws and defects, susceptible of being bent to form the angles of the tanks without crack-

ing, and in all respects to be perfectly satisfactory to the Commandant of the yard, after inspection by such persons as he may appoint for that purpose.

The iron for the set for the razee must be delivered on or before the fifteenth day of August next.

Thirty days thereafter will be allowed, in which to deliver the iron for each of the sets for the sloops of war, so that the whole shall be delivered complete on or before the fifteenth day of December, 1837.

Persons offering must state the price per pound, when the iron shall have been delivered, inspected, and approved; and must specify the place where payments for the same is requested.

Payments to be made within thirty days after bills shall be duly approved, and presented to the navy agent.

The persons who may contract will be furnished by the Commandant of the navy yard, Washington, with particular schedules of the iron which may be required, showing their size, form, and thickness.

June 1—3t.

IRON.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
June 1, 1837. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 21st instant, for furnishing the following quantity of Iron, viz:

For three hundred and eighty-one thousand, three hundred and seventy-seven pounds of assorted round Iron, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on or before the first day of June, 1838.

Persons offering must state the price asked per pound, when delivered, inspected, and approved.

The Iron must be of American manufacture, rolled, and of the best quality, free from flaws, cracks, or other defects, and from ragged ends, and subject to such proof, test, and inspection, as the Navy Commissioners may direct, to ascertain its good quality and conformity to contract; and must be, in all respects, perfectly satisfactory to them, before it will be accepted, or any payment made.

Persons disposed to offer may obtain schedules, showing the sizes and quantity of each size of Iron which will be required, upon application to the commandant of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Two good and sufficient sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts; and as additional security, ten per cent. of the value of all deliveries will be deducted and retained, until the contracts are, in all respects, perfectly completed, and is to be forfeited in case of non-compliance on the part of the contractors. The names and residence of the sureties proposed must be forwarded with the offers.

Payments to be made within thirty days after bills, duly approved, shall be presented to the Navy Agent.

June 1 3t

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.
March 18, 1837.

LIVE OAK TIMBER.—Sealed offers, endorsed "Offers for Live Oak for small vessels," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, P. M. of the first day of June next, for the supply of Live Oak Timber as follows, viz:

No. 1. For the frame timber and keelson pieces, and the promiscuous timber for one sloop of war, (small class,) to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts.

No. 2. For the frame timber, keelson pieces, and the promiscuous timber, for one sloop of war, (small class,) and one smaller vessel, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York.

No. 3. For the frame timber, keelson pieces, and the promiscuous timber, for one small vessel, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

No. 4. For the frame timber, keelson pieces, and promiscuous timber, for one sloop of war, (small class,) to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Washington, District of Columbia.

No. 5. For the frame timber, keelson pieces, and promiscuous timber, for one sloop of war, (small class,) to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Virginia.

The quantity and dimensions of the promiscuous timber, for each vessel of each class, is as follows:

For each sloop of war, 1,500 cubic feet, which must be sided twelve inches, and be from twelve to eighteen feet long; six of the longest pieces to side sixteen inches.

For each small vessel, 800 cubic feet, which must be sided eight inches, and be from ten to sixteen feet long; six of the longest pieces to side twelve and a half inches.

A part of the promiscuous timber may be got to larger dimensions, provided the pieces will answer for replacing defective hawse pieces, transoms, breast hooks, or other valuable pieces.

Separate offers must be made for each of the preceding numbers, and each offer must embrace all the timber, that is called for by the number to which it refers, the prices asked per cubic foot must be stated separately, or each and every class of vessels embraced in the offer and for the promiscuous timber of each class, separately from the other; all of which other is considered moulded timber.

The whole to be delivered before the first day of July, 1838, and as much sooner as practicable.

The said Live Oak timber must have grown within twenty-five miles of the sea board, (which must be proven to the satisfaction of the respective commandants,) must be got out by the moulds and written directions, and specifications of dimensions, &c. which will be furnished to contractors for their government; and must be free from all injuries and defects, which may impair the good quality of the said timber for the purposes for which it is required by contract, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandants of the respective navy yards where it is delivered.

Bonds, with two good and responsible sureties, (whose names must be forwarded with the offers,) in the amount of one-third the estimated value of the timber to be furnished under the respective contracts, will be required; and, as collateral security for the faithful compliance with the terms, stipulations, and conditions, of the said contracts, ten per centum will be reserved from the actual amount of each payment which may be made, from time to time, within thirty days after bills shall be duly approved and presented to the Navy Agents, until the said contracts are completed and closed; which reservations, respectively, will be forfeited to the use and benefit of the United States, in the event of failures to deliver the timber within the respective periods prescribed by the contractors.

The moulds will be furnished to the contractors, at one of the Navy Yards, Brooklyn, Gosport, or Philadelphia.

March 23—t15J.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
18th March, 1837. }

LIVE OAK TIMBER.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until three o'clock, p. m. of the first day of July next, for the supply of Live Oak Timber, as follows:

No. 1. For the frame timber, beam and keelson pieces, and for the promiscuous timber which may be directed, for one ship of the line, one frigate, two sloops of war, (one of each class,) and one smaller vessel; to be delivered at the Navy Yard near Portsmouth, N. H.

No. 2. For the frame timber, beam and keelson pieces, and for the promiscuous timber, which may be directed, for one ship of the line, one frigate, and one steamer; to be delivered at the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass.

No. 3. For the frame timber, beam and keelson pieces, and for the promiscuous timber which may be directed, for one ship of the line, one sloop of war, large class, one small vessel, and one steamer; to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass.

No. 4. For the frame timber, beam and keelson pieces, and for the promiscuous timber which may be directed for one ship of the line, one frigate, and one steamer; to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York.

No. 5. For the frame timber, beam and keelson pieces, and for the promiscuous timber which may be directed, for one ship of the line, one sloop of war, large class, and one steamer; to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York.

No. 6. For the frame timber, beam and keelson pieces, and for the promiscuous timber, which may be directed, for two sloops of war, large class, and two steamers; to be delivered at the Navy Yard at Philadelphia.

The quantity and dimensions of the promiscuous timber for each vessel, of each class, is as follows:

For each ship of the line 6,000 cubic feet; which must

be sided 15 inches, and be from 12 to 20 feet in length, six of the longest pieces to side 22 inches.

For each frigate, 3,000 cubic feet, which must be sided 15 inches, and be from 12 to 20 feet long, six of the longest pieces to side 19 inches.

For each sloop of war, 1,500 cubic feet, which must be sided 12 inches, and be from 12 to 18 feet long; six of the longest pieces to side 16 inches.

For each steamer, 1,500 cubic feet, which must be sided 15 inches, and be from 12 to 18 feet long; six of the longest pieces to side 16 inches.

For each small vessel, 800 cubic feet, which must be sided 8 inches, and be from 10 to 16 feet long, six of the longest pieces to side 12 1-2 inches.

A part of the promiscuous timber may be got to larger dimensions, provided the pieces will answer for replacing defective hawse pieces, transoms, breast hooks, or other valuable pieces.

Separate offers must be made for each of the preceding numbers, and each offer must embrace all the timber that is called for by the number to which it refers; the prices asked per cubic foot must be stated separately for each and every class of vessels embraced in the offer, and for the promiscuous timber of each class separately from the other; all of which other is considered moulded timber.

At least one fourth of the whole quantity of timber embraced in each offer, comprising a fair proportion of the most valuable pieces, must be delivered on or before the last of March, 1839; one half of the remainder on or before the last of March, 1840, and the whole quantity on or before the last of March, 1841; and if the above proportions shall not be delivered at the respective times above specified, the Commissioners of the Navy reserve to themselves the right of cancelling any contract, in the execution of which such failure may occur, and of entering into new contracts, holding the original contractors and their sureties liable for any excess of cost, and other damages, which may be thus incurred.

The said live oak timber must have grown within twenty-five miles of the seaboard, (which must be proven to the satisfaction of the respective Commandants,) must be got out by the moulds and written directions, and specifications of dimensions, &c., which will be furnished to the contractors for their government, and must be free from all injuries and defects which may impair the good qualities of the said timber for the purposes for which it is required by contract, and be in all respects satisfactory to the Commandants of the respective navy yards where it is delivered.

Bonds, with two good and responsible sureties (whose names must be forwarded with the offers) in the amount of one-third the estimated value of the timber to be furnished under the respective contracts, will be required; and, as collateral security for the faithful compliance with the terms, stipulation, and conditions of the said contracts, ten per centum will be reserved from the actual amount of each payment which may be made from time to time, within thirty days after bills shall be duly approved and presented to the Navy Agent, until the said contracts are completed and closed; which reservations, respectively, will be forfeited to the use and benefit of the United States, in the event of the failures to deliver timber within the respective periods prescribed.

The moulds will be furnished to the contractors at one of the Navy Yards, Brooklyn, Gosport, or Philadelphia.

March 23—t15J.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
April 24, 1837. }

SEALED PROPOSALS for the supply of the Live Oak frame timber, and Live Oak beams and keelson timber, and promiscuous timber, for one Frigate, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Gosport, Va. will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. of the first of July next, under the advertisement of 18th March last, in addition to the other timber therein specified, and subject to all the provisions of that advertisement, which requests proposals until the 1st day of July next.

April 27 | t15J

JOB PRINTING
Executed with neatness and despatch
AT THIS OFFICE.